

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

Published by Chattanooga News Co.
George F. Milton, Editor.
Charles C. Johnson, Business Manager.
General Postoffice as Second-Class Mail.
Subscription—Single copy, 5c.
By mail: One week, 15c; one month, \$1.00; six months, \$5.00; twelve months, \$9.00.
Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 1, 1902, under Postoffice No. 100, at Chattanooga, Tenn., under special permission of postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on condition that payment of postage will be guaranteed by guaranty fund of publisher.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on condition that payment of postage will be guaranteed by guaranty fund of publisher.
Copyright, 1918, by Chattanooga News Co.

Unfortunately congress was not required to sign the armistice.

Even the crown prince is receiving more first page attention than the president.

Of course, Mayor Thompson wants another term in Chicago. They nearly always do.

The casualty lists promise to continue on the present lines if it takes all winter.

It was sweet of Mr. Hoover to allow us all the sweetening we could buy for Christmas.

Maybe those who oppose the constitution assembly have been reading up on our congress.

Senator Sherman will naturally expect the vice-president to rally to the support of his resolution.

The British labor party devoted to activities beyond the channel.

German money is not now considered so valuable as it was. There is probably more of it, however.

After the peace conference, the map of France will resume its temporary appearance of half century ago.

John Barrett favors a league of nations. And John has been studying the matter a good many years.

German wear bridges—Headline. Getting ready, perhaps, for the "breaking in" that is coming to them.

The one time Kaiser seems to be proud on the theory that if at first you don't succeed—in abdicating—try, try again.

Leader Mann enjoys a prospect of sailing in the new house than the old one of Lodge and Penrose in the county.

Attachment is the watchword at the national capital. Say that again. We want the state capital to hear about it.

There will be considerable discussion of the matter before the railroad goes back to their original owners.

Mr. Hobbs, of Texas, in his recent campaign, seems to have gone to the Newberry record for eloquence.

It is already apparent that Governor's communication of the sentence did not finally dispose of the matter.

So far as noted, the Oyster Bay correspondent of the Kansas City Star has not discussed the Pershing presidential boom.

The community will agree in advance to whatever reduction in meat prices Market Master Ware may be able to bring about.

Mr. Ansell is to be opposed in the chamber by a woman. But the former doesn't get any with a banner for a joint debate.

The movement to unite Jugoslavians, Serbs and Montenegrins emits a gleam of common sense which is quite unusual of late.

President Wilson thinks it possible to work out a satisfactory war settlement, but pauses in the presence of the railroad situation.

Now that most of us have in our winter coat, the Louisville Post can see no urgent necessity for the rationing of the fuel administration.

In a general retrenchment scheme, the cost of holding primary elections in Tennessee should come in for a very substantial revision downward.

When the administration does nothing much to merit reprobation for a day or two, the New York Tribune keeps its steel in practice upon Mr. Hearst.

It has also been proposed to try former Emperor Charles for something or other—possibly for taking cold feet so soon after ascending the throne.

Klar Peter, of Serbia, was not permitted to use his throne for a year or two, but now he is to have two or three thrones to compensate the inconveniences.

Now that the manufacture of both whisky and beer has been discontinued, a survey would be in order to ascertain how long it will take us to drink up the stocks on hand.

Amid we are reminded that the matter of a settlement with Colombia for the seizure of Panama is pending—a complication for which we have the colonies to thank.

If McAdoo can fill all the jobs that have been suggested for him and run for president in the meantime, he is a very numerous person. And he can think the man who can do it.

Our own private opinion publicly expressed is that not many persons will sleep over the dispute of the Hohenzollerns and Hollweg over the responsibility for the war.

The nature of the republican senatorial majority will not be fully known until the new congress meets, and something may be inferred from the activities of Senator Norris and others.

Nashville Banner devotes to a column to a discussion of the "seas." Seems to be much explanation of personal language should be necessary.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(By G. F. Milton.)

Washington, Dec. 3.—The president sails for Europe because he feels it to be his "duty" to play his "full part in making good" what our soldiers "offered their life's blood to obtain."

He said in his address to congress that he "could think of no call to service which could transcend this." Our men have fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country. They accepted his statements as the substance of their own thoughts and purpose. The associated governments have accepted them also. "I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me lies," said the president, "that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them."

These were the utterances in the president's address which were most applauded. It was regrettable to note, however, that the signs of approval were displayed largely on one side of the house. No statesman in history will have conferred greater benefits on mankind through his leadership than Woodrow Wilson if his plans do not miscarry. How marvelously he has wrought up to this date. There were many present here yesterday who had heard his address on April 2, 1917, when he gave an outline of our objects with sadness and doubt as to the possibility of reorganizing mankind on any basis except the old order. We have seen the president in his successive addresses and notes lead onward to the realization of his higher ideals. And now, his terms having been accepted by friend and foe alike, we seem about to realize the fruits of the victory for which he has contended. The people of this country will not likely tolerate a spirit in congress which will rob us of what has been won and fasten on mankind the doom of constant war.

Already a resolution has been introduced in the senate to send a delegation of senators to Versailles. When this resolution comes up there will be some interesting debate. This is a way senators have of exhibiting chagrin that no senator was named on the peace commission. But defenders of the president say it would have been improper for him to name senators, because the senate is the final judge of the treaty. It is an executive function to negotiate a treaty. The senate cannot both negotiate and ratify without losing some of the judicial capacity with which it must finally pass on the document. It will be noted that the president does not say he is going to a general peace conference. He will meet representatives of other allied governments. First, he must agree thoroughly with these. The difficult questions, of course, will be the league of nations, freedom of the seas and economic relations. With any effective world organization, all else will be easy. The president did not outline his plan. No doubt, if he had defended it, then he would have arrived in Europe as the advocate merely of a plan under discussion here, but not supported officially by our government. Inasmuch as the president repeatedly has proposed this plan and has secured its endorsement as the basis for a peace settlement, he need not discuss it further before congress. His main argument will be presented at Versailles. The other question of deepest interest to those who heard him, of course, was the railroad. This now is up to congress to determine. The executive makes no suggestion except to warn that we must have some better arrangement than the old one.

It is not likely the president will be away over six weeks. During that time a policy for railroads and reconstruction can be considered.

A significant statement by the president was that we must maintain a navy program because of the uncertainty as to the peace settlement. This is a warning to the world of what all nations will have to do unless some plan like the president's is adopted.

THOSE CAPTURED SHIPS.

If the rumor is true—and it probably is not—that the surrendered German fleet is to be sunk because the allies may not be able to agree upon an equitable division, it is a sort of sad commentary on modern diplomacy and statesmanship. There are so many other available alternatives. For one thing, why not dismantle them and use them in the carrying trade where they are so much needed?

An exchange, in noting the suggestion, declares that "the proper place for all ships built for the purpose of bringing war on and conquering neighbor states is undoubtedly the bottom of the sea." But this is not necessarily the case. The purpose of building most warships is close in to that just mentioned. This aside, however, the fact that ships are built for such intent need not preclude their use for some other.

Somebody has accused the Chinaman of having burned his cabin to keep the pigs from sleeping under it, but it is an unnecessary waste to sink ships to prevent their use in war—unless they happen to be in the hands of the other side. Now that the allies have taken these ships over there is no sort of compulsion to use them in making war unless their present holders so desire. They cost a great deal and, while it wasn't our money, their absorption into allied fleets—either naval or mercantile—would also have a great deal of money.

If warships, generally, are to be sunk as a part of the disarmament program, then on with the dance, though we still protest, even on the hypothesis, that better use can be made of them. It is not yet certain, however, that the nations are ready to quit building navies. It seems clear, therefore, that if building is to be continued, the captured German boats ought to be made to fit into the program—on the top of the sea.

As remarked above, the rumor is to be taken with a grain of salt. No serious friction has developed among the allies. And it would hardly take such iconoclastic form if it had. Turn the captured boats to some practical, purposeful use.

WHERE IS CARNEGIE?

Andrew Carnegie passed his eighty-third birthday the other day. A report states that he passed the day quietly; further that, while in good health, his physicians have advised the observation of his strength to facilitate the accomplishment of his desire to live to be 100 years old. Whereat an exchange indulges some comment on Mr. Carnegie's disappearance from the public prints which were chronicling everything he said and did a few years ago. And this brings to mind a rumor of a year and a half ago.

It is well known that Mr. Carnegie has long been a peace advocate—one of the most prominent in the world. Besides endowing libraries, he spent a fortune to establish a permanent peace foundation and propaganda. He worked zealously to prevent the European war and, later on, of this country's entrance into it. Failing in both of these endeavors and feeling that his life efforts were coming to naught, the rumor referred to indicated that his mind had become clouded by grief and disappointment. What truth there may be in this report we do not know. It is quite apparent that Mr. Carnegie has taken

himself out of the limelight very effectively. Circumstances which might be taken as confirming the rumor are the fact that these infrequent and cryptic stories of Mr. Carnegie's birthdays—or like mention—never quote anything he has to say and the further fact that the breaking up of war clouds and the discussion of peace would ordinarily be expected to bring some comment from him. It seems passing strange otherwise that the most renowned peace proponent should remain silent in the presence of the world's most momentous peace occasion.

The report of the failing great steel master's mental faculties also stated that his big fortune was almost gone and that it was necessary to conserve his estate to provide for his needs, but here again no trustworthy information is available. If Mr. Carnegie is in want and in grief over his life's disappointment, it is doubtful whether he would care very much to live 100 years.

Gen. Pershing's report that stories of brutality to American prisoners have not been authenticated, may render him unavailable for the candidate of the implacable paper warriors back home.

It is said that the railroad men's organizations want McAdoo retained as railroad director. And it would be difficult to find more capable hands for the task if the government is to retain control.

"What if a man should take upon himself to be a king?" Oliver Cromwell is said to have suggested a friend once upon a time. Karl Liebknecht seems now to be indulging similar vagaries.

If Marshal Foch was willing to accept a negotiated surrender instead of capturing the Hun armies, in order to save men, he was more considerate than some paper patriots who were not exposed.

A QUESTION OF "ABILITY."

Mr. Wickersham has expressed the legal opinion that the duties of the presidency devolve upon Vice-President Marshall coincidentally with President Wilson's departure from the territory of the United States, and Senator Sherman has drawn a resolution to declare the office of president vacant and to proceed with the inauguration of the vice-president. The latter proposition is not calculated to pour oil on the waters, but it may result in some instructive study and discussion of the constitution which, admittedly, is not clear concerning such an emergency as the present. Just what is contemplated by the word "ability" seems to be the crux of the situation.

There have been precedents—one or two of them—for the president's going beyond the confines of the country. Presidents Roosevelt and Taft were, we believe, both outside the country during their official terms, but for such brief lapses there was little resulting agitation. As remarked above, it is simply a question of the "ability" of the president to discharge his official duties while on the sea or in France. Some insist that he will be physically "unable." But he does not think so. And, until there is some authoritative settlement of the question, it is apparent that the president is the interpreter of his own duties, responsibility and official conduct.

It is a fact of interest in this connection that the constitution does not

categorically state that a vice-president, succeeding the president, shall become president, but that he shall perform the duties of president. There was some discussion, on the death of President Harrison, whether Mr. Tyler should be president or "vice-president acting as president." Mr. Tyler, however, decided that he would rather be president—and perhaps right, at the same time—and an example was followed in subsequent instances.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason.

Freedom's Day.

Now Freedom on her mountain height is feeling gay and wearing bells; her boots have won the biggest fight of which the page of history tells. We see the tyrant's scepter drop, the tyrant sinking in despair; our precious boots are still on foot, our bulwarks right side up with care. We've heard the hour of justice strike, we've seen right triumph over wrong, so let us, for the love of Mike, be happy as the day is long. I hear men say, "We're free to face with problems that will rear our heads in every breeze; how can we throw our hats on high, and face confusions such as these?" I say, "One problem at a time; we'll solve them all, or break a slat; we've stopped the Prussian course of crime, and paralyzed the autocrat. This is the hour of our delight, our cause is gained, the battle's won! And Freedom on her mountain height is shooting fireworks by the ton." And Freedom's eyes are bright as stars as from her mountain she looks down, for in the crimson glare of Mars she was the Jewish in her crown. Her course be calm and sweet in all the future years to come! So let us, for the love of Mike, take off the lid and make things hum. (Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

SPECIAL SERVICE

In Observance of First Anniversary of

The Union Evangelical church (colored) of which Rev. H. H. McClain is pastor, Sunday celebrated its first anniversary with an interesting program consisting of singing, preaching, addresses and other features. A large congregation was in attendance. The program, rendered under the auspices of the Women's Aid society, of which Maggie Hatcher is president, was opened with singing by the choir, with Sister J. L. Bailey acting as leader. Then came a Bible reading by Sister J. White. Brother and the welcome address was delivered by Mary Rollins, Rev. C. H. Gardner responded. Rev. McClain delivered the anniversary sermon. There were addresses by Sister Evelyn Williams Brooks and Rev. J. A. Patten.

DOWN TO TEDDIES

But Other Acts on Rialto Bill Rescue

There is one good thing about a vaudeville show—it is mighty hard for the audience to get bored. It can be counted upon to be entertaining, and the bad ones don't last but ten minutes and can therefore be endured, though the last act on the present Rialto Bill rather taxes the patience of the average person.

This is entitled "A Journey of Joy in a Pullman," which, of course, indicates something of its character—the young lady, a resident of Chattanooga, is the act being mainly engaged in taking off their clothes down to bare legs and teddies—but saving the noise and the loud sounds which probably indicate the joy of the journey. Or perhaps being so near to a state of complete nudity they were cold and were shivering.

Two of the acts are pretty good. France's tenacity and personality of charm and the monologue part of her act is most delightful. The audience liked her act and that of Henry, Henry and Grace, which provoked prolonged applause.

WILL COST MILLION

Secretary Lansing Asks for Funds for

Building in Havana. Construction and equipment of a building for the international trade-mark registration bureau in Havana, on land fronting the new Cuban presidential palace, will cost approximately \$1,000,000, Secretary Lansing has reported to congress in connection with annual governmental estimates. If it were possible to appropriate \$25,000,000 for the building, the cost of construction by careful management could be held within the limit suggested, and the United States would have completed fully with its proportionate obligations. Cuba has appropriated \$25,000 for the construction and ceded the property, valued at approximately \$150,000.

The bureau, an outgrowth of the fourth national conference of the American states at Buenos Aires in 1910, is to serve North and Central America and the West Indian republics. The bureau to serve the South American republics has been established at Rio Janeiro, the cost of which will fall upon Brazil and the governments of the southern group.

"Such a home as is contemplated for the bureau," says Secretary Lansing, "would necessarily be a monument of considerable aesthetic and political value as well as a secure and spacious office for the safeguarding of the precious records of international property."

For the building of the international conference, in which architects from all nations will take part, was suggested by Mr. Lansing.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 10c and mail it to Foley & Co., 2345 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds and croup; Foley's Kidney Pills, for pain in sides and back; rheumatism, backache, kidney and bladder ailments; and Foley's Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic, for constipation, biliousness, headache and sluggish bowels. Jo Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga, Tenn.—(Adv.)

Benn Messenger Service

Main 961 or Main 844.
Prompt and efficient service, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., daily except Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday we close at 2 p.m.—(Adv.)

STRIKE AGAINST WOMEN

Street Car Men of Cleveland Appeal to Females.
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Every street car in this city stopped running at 5 o'clock this morning, when 2,000 street car men walked out demanding that the company cease employing women conductors. Auto-trucks, busses and all kinds of conveyances were drafted into use and every effort was being made to carry the thousands of workers to their employment.

At 11 a. m. no effort had been made by the company to operate cars, although General Manager Radcliff stated that many cars as possible would be operated.

MORE TROUBLE BREWING

Effort to Be Made to Overthrow Ebert

Copenhagen, Dec. 3.—Several regiments of German troops that remained faithful to the ex-kaiser, are marching toward Berlin from Grodno. (In the Russian province of Lithuania.) to attempt the overthrow of the Ebert government, according to information received here today.

The Germans, who are commanded by Junker officers, are reported to have plundered and burned a number of towns in Poland.



DID NOT REFLECT UPON COMMISSION

SUPT. WINDER TALKS OF NEED OF SCHOOLS.

More and Better Equipped Playgrounds, Gymnasiums and Buildings Needed.

In bringing the conditions of the schools in Chattanooga, as well as throughout the United States, before the members of the Rotary club on last Thursday, Supt. Winder, of the city schools, says that he had no intention of criticizing the commission form of government. On the other hand, Mr. Winder declared that the people of Chattanooga are entitled to know the facts concerning the schools here and act accordingly. His main object in bringing attention to the condition of the schools was to create a live interest among the business men of the city. Mr. Winder says that he doubts very seriously that the citizens of Chattanooga know the conditions of the schools or take any interest in finding out the conditions that exist here.

Mr. Winder has been asking since the coming of Dr. George D. Strayer to Chattanooga, is "Did you know that practically one-third of the men in the United States are physically unfit to serve in the army?" He then asks "Why does this exist?" and answers it by adding that if one should visit the school buildings in Chattanooga and other cities in America one would find that the system of athletics consists of team plays and not such forms as would involve the entire student body. On the other hand, the superintendent of the city schools declares that the vast majority of students occupy seats in the bleachers and grandstands and exercise their lung power along with their vocal chords. This, he points out, is good as far as it goes, but what is needed is more playgrounds, large space for athletic fields, more playground equipment, and gymnasiums.

"What is it costing the taxpayers?" Mr. Winder inquires. "Is this a good thing for democracy?" In the first place, says Mr. Winder, a man or woman cannot function in democracy unless he or she has the proper education.

Five Million Illiterates. "What does it cost the United States government to maintain 5,000,000 illiterates according to statistics?" inquired Mr. Winder, following this with figures that were gathered in Brooklyn, N. Y., in normal times. First he pointed out that the earning capacity of the average illiterate has been placed at \$1.50 per day. He works 300 days in the year for a period of forty years. Now, declares Mr. Winder, in dollars and cents, according to these statistics, the average illiterate is worth \$18,000. He explained that a man who has received an elementary education earns on the average \$550 per year for forty years, aggregating \$22,000. He then pointed out that in earning capacity the man who has received the elementary education is worth 24,000 more than the illiterate. Then he went on to figure out that the average high school graduate has been earning \$900 per year, aggregating in the same period of time \$32,000. According to these figures the 5,000,000 illiterates will earn in forty years \$90,000,000. The same number of people who have the rudiments of an elementary education will earn \$110,000,000; the same number with a high school education will earn \$160,000,000. This shows a loss of \$70,000,000 to the nation merely in dollars and cents.

According to Winder, the records show that the illiterates in Tennessee number 13 per cent. of the population of the state; and while Mr. Winder had not secured the percentage for Chattanooga or Hamilton county, he said that he was quite sure both have their share of illiterates.

Then bringing the situation home, he said that one could figure out what expense the illiterates were to the city of Chattanooga, and to other cities as well, when one takes into consideration the fact that the majority of those brought before the police courts are those in the illiterate class; a large percentage of those who call on the Associated Charities for aid are illiterates, and the unfortunate as a rule are in this same class, declared Mr. Winder.

It is, therefore, his object as an educator to bring before the people of Chattanooga the importance of having a good as well as strong educational system for the United States and one that Chattanooga will be proud of in this city.

THIRD OFFENSE

Negro Haled Before Court on House-

breaking Charge.

Otis Allison, colored, appeared before Judge Martin Fleming Tuesday morning for about the third or fourth time charged with housebreaking and larceny. He was bound over to the grand jury under \$1000 bond, which he was unable to produce. The negro was charged with the theft of an overcoat

and 200 grain sacks from the Stiegel Feed company. The arrest was made within a few hours after the theft was discovered by Detectives Paradiso, Light and Gillespie.

Will Rose, H. V. Keith, P. B. Stutz, I. L. Hennessey, T. C. Wright, T. C. Thompson, Mahalovitch, M. J. Elliott, Frank Miller, T. A. Ford and Petro Antoinette, the merchants and soft drink stand operators, who were arrested by Patrolmen Abernethy last week following instructions from Chief of Police Hackett to clean up all the punch board operators, were given another chance in police court by the judge upon promising not to operate the punch boards in the future. Several of the merchants claimed that they did not understand that the law applied to candy boards. Judge Fleming, however, stated that it did and they would have to keep the boards out of sight unless they wanted to be fined for the offense.

Due to illness in Judge Fleming's family several cases which were set for trial Tuesday were continued until the same hour Wednesday.

CAPTURE GARRISON

Bolshevik Troops Murder German Sol-

diers in Estonia.

London, Dec. 3.—Bolshevik troops have killed or made prisoners of all of the German garrisons in Estonia, said a Copenhagen dispatch to the Daily Express today.

Bolshevik warships have bombarded the whole Estonian coast. Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.

Two thousand bolshevik soldiers have been landed at Narva.